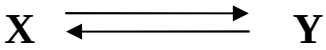
# CHAPTER III

# METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

## A. The Research Design

The research is a correlational research. According to Anderson and Arsenault, correlation research is "one way of describing in quantitative terms the degree to which the variables are related."[1]The purpose of correlative study is to determine the relationship or correlation between the variables. It means that this research was intended to determine the correlation between the self-monitoring and the students' achievement in learning English at Junior High School Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.




## B. The Location and Time of the Research

The research was conducted at the students of Junior High School Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. The time to conduct this research was on March 2014.

## C. The Subject and the Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the second year students of Junior High School Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru, and the object of this research was to analyze the correlation between self-monitoring and the achievement in learning English of the second year students at Junior High School Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru.

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[1]Gary Anderson and Nancy Arsenault, *Fundamentals of Educational Research*.(Taylor and Francis e-Library, New York, 2005),p. 118.

## D. The Population and the Sample of the Research

The population of this research was the second year students at Junior High School Muhammadiyah 02 Pekanbaru. There are two classes, class A and class B. The total of the second year students was 51. Regarding to the fact, the writer took all of the population as the sample of this research.

**Tabel III. I**
**Sample of the Research**

| No | The Number of the Students | | | | Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Class | Male | Female | Total | |
| 1 | IIA | 10 | 16 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 | IIB | 10 | 15 | 25 | 25 |
| Total | | | | 51 | 51 |

## E. The Instrument of Data Collection

In order to get data for this research, the writer applied the techniques as follows:

1. Questionnaire

   Questionnaire is a technique of collecting data by giving a set of written questions or statements to the respondent.[2]It was used to find out the students' self-monitoring in the prosess of learning English. This questionnaire described some questions for the respondents dealing with students' self-monitoring in learning English.

[2]Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2011). p. 162

2. Documentation

Documentation means that the data are obtained by collecting the written archives such as books, documents, journals and so on.[3] In this research, the data about the students' achievement in learning English were obtained by having their score for the examination conducted by the school. That is why this technique is called as documentation.

## F. The Techniques of the Data Analysis

In order to find out whether or not there is a significant correlation between students' self-monitoring and their achievement in learning English, the data were analyzed statistically. In analyzing the data, the writer used the Pearson (r) Product-Moment Correlation technique and the writer used SPSS 16.0 for windows to measure, calculate and analyze the data gained from those variables.

## G. Validity and Reliability

Fraenkel and Wallen said that the term of validity as used in research refer to the appropriate, meaningful and usefulness of any inferences a researcher draws based on data obtained through the use of an instrument.[4] To obtain the data from the respondents, the writer made tried out for the questionnaire to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments.

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[3]Hartono,*Statistik Untuk Penelitian*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008), p. 128

[4]Jack. R. Frenkel & Norman E. Wallen, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education* (16 edition: Avenue of America, New York: Macgrow-Hill Companies, Inc, 2006), p. 44

**1. Validity**

The simple interpretation of the strengthof correlation (r) can be seen in the following table:[5]

**Table III. 2**
**The interpretation of the value of correlation (r)**

| The value of correlation coefficient (r) | Interpretation |
|---|---|
| 0.00 – 0.20 | There is *very lowor very poor* correlation between variable "X" and variable "Y" |
| 0.20 – 0.40 | There is *lowor poor* correlation between variable "X" and variable "Y" |
| 0.40 – 0.70 | There is *fair* correlation between variable "X" and variable "Y" |
| 0.70 – 0.90 | There is *high or strong* correlation between variable "X" and variable "Y" |
| 0.90 – 1.00 | There is *very high or very strong* correlation between variable "X" and variable "Y" |

Based on the try out result on the instrument validity to the 38 items, it showed that all of the items were valid. It means that the instrument can be used in this research. The result of the instrument validity can be seen in the following table:

[5]Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*. (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2009), p. 193

**Table III. 3**
**The Analysis of Self-Monitorings' Questionnaire Validity**

**Correlations**

| | | Goal setting | Formulating a plan | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goal setting | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .572** | .941** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .008 | .000 |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Formulating a plan | Pearson Correlation | .572** | 1 | .815** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .008 | | .000 |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Total | Pearson Correlation | .941** | .815** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | .000 | |
| | N | 20 | 20 | 20 |

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**2. Reliability**

Brown says that reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining the similar results when measurement was repeated on different occasion or with different instruments or by different person. The characteristic of reliability was sometimes termed consistency.[6] To obtained reliability of the test, the writer used SPSS 16.0 for windows by seeing the value of Cronbach Alpha. The following table is the level of reliability:[7]

[6]Brown, *Op.Cit.*, p. 19
[7]Louis Cohen, *Research Method in Education*. (New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2007), p. 506

**Tabel III. 4**
**Appendices of Statistical Tables**

| Cronbach Alpha | Internal Consistency |
|---|---|
| >0.90 | Very Highly Reliable |
| 0.80 – 0.90 | Highly Reliable |
| 0.70 – 0.79 | Reliable |
| 0.60 – 0.69 | Marginally/Minimally Reliable |
| < 0.60 | Unacceptably Low Reliability |

The obtain the reliability of the test given, the writer used the SPSS 16.0 to find out whether the test is reliable or not.

**Table III. 5**
**Cronbach Alpha Table**

**Reliability Statistics**

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|---|---|
| .875 | 38 |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the score of the items reliability is 0.875 is higher than $r_t$ at significance level of 5% (0.468) where (df=N-2=18). The $r_o$ and the items are reliable, and the reliability of item was Highly Reliable.